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who stealeth thisse boke ye diuel shall cooke·

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THE

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VOL. III.—1875.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN, BART., M.D., &c.
R. OWEN, C.B., F.R.C.S., &c.
J. MARSHALL, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., &c.
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SIR DOMINIC JOHN CORRIGAN, BART., F.R.S., &c.

Born in Dublin December 1st, 1802. Educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1825, having the same degree conferred on him by the University of Dublin, 1849. Commenced lecturing in Dublin on the practice of medicine in the Carmichael School, 1833, until increasing practice compelled him to resign it, and he was appointed Physician to the House of Industry Hospital, 1840. Sir Dominic Corrigan, who has been a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, since its foundation in 1841, was elected five years consecutively President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and was created a baronet February 5th, 1866; was elected M.P. for the City of Dublin, in the Liberal interest August 18th, 1870, and continued to represent that constituency until 1874. In June, 1871, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, in the room of the late Sir Maziere Brady; in 1874, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine, France. Sir Dominic has contributed several papers to medical literature, and published lectures.

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R. Owen.

RICHARD OWEN, C.B., F.R.S., &c.

Born at Lancaster, 1804. Matriculated at Edinburgh, 1824. Became a Member of Royal College of Surgeons, London, 1826, and appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835. Professor Owen has been a great public benefactor by his active services as a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as the Metropolis. He took part in the organisation of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and has filled many learned chairs, as president, of various scientific societies ; was created a Companion of the Bath in 1873. Amongst other works, he has written, "Memoir on Pearly Nautilus," 1840 ; "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy of Invertebrate Animals," 1843 ; "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals," and "History of British Fossils, Mammals and Birds," 1846 ; "Archetype of the Vertebrate Skeleton"; "The Nature of Limbs," and "On Parthenogenesis," 1849 ; "On the Gorilla," 1865. Professor Owen has also contributed numerous papers to the transactions of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Medico-Chirurgical, and many other learned societies.

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MR. JOHN MARSHALL

Was born at Ely in Cambridgeshire, his father being a leading solicitor in that city. He was educated at Hingham, Norfolk, and entered the medical profession at Wisbeach. Mr. Marshall received his subsequent training at University College and Hospital, London, in which institutions he has held successively the offices of Curator of the Anatomical Museum, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Assistant Surgeon, and Teacher of Bandaging and of Operative Surgery; and he is, at the present time, Professor of Surgery in the College, and Surgeon and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Hospital. For nearly twenty years Mr. Marshall was Lecturer on Anatomy to the Art School of the Government Department of Science and Art, and he at present holds the unique appointment of Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy of Arts. Mr. Marshall has just finished his term of five years at Examiner in Surgery in the University of London, and he is now a Member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in which corporate body he is likewise a Member of Council. He is a long-standing Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and a Fellow of the Pathological Society.

Mr. Marshall's principal contributions to scientific and medical or surgical literature are, "The Human Body: its Structure and Functions"; "Outlines of Physiology"; "Physiolgical Diagrams for Schools"; "Anatomical Diagrams for Art Students"; two papers in the Philosophical Transactions, containing an account of original researches, one "On the Anatomy and Development of the Great Veins at the Root of the Neck,', and another, "On the Brain of a Bushwoman and on the Brains of two Idiots of European descent"; a paper, in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, "On the Employment of the Heat of Electricity in Practical Surgery," which he first, and quite independently, used in this country. Further contributions by him are to be found in "The Proceedings of the Royal Society," "On the Weight of the Brain and its Parts," a subject which he purposes to develope. He has also contributed papers to various medical journals, of which communications we will mention only one, relating to the use, suggested by him, of the oleatos of Mercury and Morphia in the treatment of inflammation.

Fremont & Seward

SIR JAMES ALDERSON, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

(Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty).

Born at Hull, being the son of Dr. John Alderson, and received his education at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A., in 1822, as Sixth Wrangler, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Pembroke College. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1829, and, settling as a Physician in Hull, soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1845 he removed to London. He was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1867, and re-elected in the following three years, having previously filled most of the important offices of the College. On the 11th of November, 1869, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir James is the author of "Practical Observations on some of the Diseases of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal," 1847, "The Lumleian Lectures" for 1843-4, and other works.

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Faithfully Yours

Edymes Thompson

EDMUND SYMES THOMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Third son of the late Theophilus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton. Author of "Annals of Influenza," "Clinical Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption," &c.

Born November 16th, 1837. Educated at St. Paul's School and at King's College, where he obtained numerous Prizes, Medals, and Certificates of Honour in all the subjects of Medical study. Entered at King's College Hospital in 1856, where, after serving as Clinical Clerk under Todd and Budd, and Dresser under Bowman and H. Lee, he was appointed House Physician, and in 1860 was elected on the Staff as Assistant Physician, a post which he resigned in 1865.

At the M.B. Examination at the University of London in 1859, he took honours (3rd) in Surgery, (3rd) in Obstetrics, (3rd) in Physiology and in Botany, and obtained the Scholarship and Gold Medal (1st) in Medicine. He graduated M.D. Lond. in 1860, and for several years was a Member of the Committee of Convocation of the University.

In 1864 he was elected Assistant Physician, and in 1871 Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, where he is now (1875) second on the Staff. In 1867 he was elected Professor of Physic in Gresham College (founded A.D. 1574), at which courses of Lectures are delivered each term in Law, Physic, Divinity, &c.

Physician to the Artists' Benevolent and to the Artists' Annuity Fund in 1860. Physician to the Home for Consumptive Females, to the Christian

Union Almshouse, to the Scripture Readers' Association, to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, to the National Sanatorium at Bournemouth, and to the West of England Insurance Office.

Fellow and (for 4 years) Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Fellow and (for 3 years) Secretary, Medallist, and Vice-President of the Medical Society of London. Fellow of the Clinical and Harveian Societies.

Became M.R.C.P. (by Examination) in 1862, and F.R.C.P. in 1868.

Editor of the 2nd addition (with editional chapters) of "Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption."

Author of Essays on the influence of Cod Liver Oil on the Pulse, on Sciatica, on Mediastinal Tumours, on Indigestion in Early Phthisis, on Milk Diet, on Progressive Muscular Atrophy, on the Elevated Health Resorts of the Southern Hemisphere. Joint Editor of Medical Report of Hospital for Consumption, and of the Report to the Clinical Society on the Influence of Quinine in Fever.

Author of Gresham Lectures on the Prevention of Disease, on the influence of Occupation on the Health, &c., &c., and of various contributions to the Medical Journals.

Married, in 1872, the younger daughter of Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A., Vicar of Potters' Bar.

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Yours Truly
George Rollerston

GEORGE ROLLESTON, M.D., F.R.S.

Was born July 31st, 1829, at Maltby, Yorkshire. He was educated at Gainsborough Grammar School, Sheffield Collegiate School, and Pembroke College, Oxford, being elected a Fellow of that Society in 1851. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he became Assistant Physician, British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, in the Crimean war, 1855-56; Assistant Physician to the Children's Hospital, London, in 1857; Lee's Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1857; Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Oxford, in 1860; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862; and a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1872. Dr. Rolleston is the author of "Report on Smyrna," 1856; "Forms of Animal Life," 1870; "The Harveian Oration," 1873; and of Memoirs in the Transactions of the Royal, the Linnæan, and the Zoological Societies, in the "Archæologia," and elsewhere.

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Yours faithfully,
J. Barnard Davis.

JOSEPH BARNARD DAVIS, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Was born at York, June 13th, 1801, and educated at a private school in that city. He adopted the Medical profession, and was subsequently appointed Medical Officer of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. Dr. Barnard Davis became a F.S.A. in February, 1853; a F.R.S. in 1868; a Foreign Member of the Dutch Society of Sciences in May, 1871; and he is, besides, a Corresponding Member of other learned Societies of Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, and America. He is the author of "A Manual of Health," 1836; "Crania Britannica," in 1865; "Thesaurus Craniorum," 1867; "Supplement to ditto," 1875; and of memoirs in the transactions of different learned Societies.

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GEORGE EDWARD PAGET.

Born at Yarmouth, 1809, educated at Charterhouse and University of Cambridge ; took B.A. degree in Mathematical honours in 1831, was elected Fellow of Gonville and Caius College in 1832, became Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge in 1839, was appointed Regius Professor of Physic in the University in 1872. Was President of the General Medical Council from 1869 to 1874. Is F.R.C.P., and in 1866 delivered the Harveian Oration. Is also F.R.S., Hon. M.D. Dublin, D.C.L. Oxford and Durham, LL.D. Edinburgh.

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HENRY LETHEBY, M.B.,

Was born in 1816, became Bachelor of Medicine in 1843, Ph.D. and M.A. in 1858; is well known as the late Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for the City of London, in which capacity he has reported from time to time on most of the leading Sanitary questions of the day, as, on the Water Supply of Towns, the Disposal of Sewage, the Chemical Composition and Properties of Sewer Gases, the Regulation of Public Markets, the Management of Noxious and Offensive Trades, the Right Use of Disinfectants, &c. Is Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of the London Hospital, and was among the first who taught Practical Chemistry in the Medical Schools of this Metropolis. Was formerly Lecturer on Toxicology at the London Hospital; and is the author of numerous papers on Forensic Medicine, on Practical Toxicology, and on the Mode of Conducting Post-mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder. Was Cantor Lecturer at the Society of Arts in 1868, when the subject selected by the Council was, "Food and its Culinary Treatment." The lectures have had a wide circulation, and have been published in England, France, Germany and America. Is the Chief Gas Examiner appointed by the Board of Trade, and is the author of a work on the Chemistry of Artificial Light, and of a series of lectures on the Production, Purification and Utilisation of Coal Gas and its Waste Products. Is a Fellow of many learned societies, including the Chemical, Statistical, Epidemiological, and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, of which he was lately the President.

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Robert Bentley

ROBERT BENTLEY, F.L.S., &c.

Professor Bentley was born at Hitchin, Herts, in 1825, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty, Honorary Fellow of, and Professor of Botany in, King's College, London; Honorary Member of, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Honorary Member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Professor of Botany in the London Institution; Examiner in Botany to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Member of the Council, and Chairman of the Garden Committee of the Royal Botanic Society of London; and was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. Professor Bentley was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1866 and 1867; and has contributed numerous papers to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (of which for ten years he was an Editor). Professor Bentley is also the author of a Manual of Botany, which has reached the third edition; has jointly edited, with Drs. Farre and Redwood, two editions of Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics; is the author of an elementary work on Botany, in the series of Manual of Elementary Science, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and is now engaged with Dr. Trimen, of the British Museum, in bringing out an illustrated work on Medicinal Plants.

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Faithfully Yours
W. H. Richardson

BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S.

Dr. Richardson was born at Somerby, in the county of Leicester, on October the 31st, 1828. He was educated at the School of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, of Burrow-on-the-Hill. He entered as a Student at Anderson's University, Glasgow, in 1845, and took the Diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1850. From 1850 to 1854 he practiced at Mortlake, and brought out several essays on the subject of fibrinous separation of the blood during life, on anæsthesia, and on the effect of position of the body on the circulation of the blood through the heart. In 1854 he gained the Fothergilian Gold Medal of the Medical Society of London for an essay on the diseases of the fœtus in utero ; in the same year he graduated in Medicine at the University of St. Andrew's, and established himself in practice in London. In 1855 he originated the first sanitary English journal, the *Journal of Public Health and Sanitary Review*, which he edited for several years. In 1856 he gained the Astley Cooper prize of three hundred guineas for an essay on the coagulation of the blood, and became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

Since the period named (1856) Dr. Richardson has contributed, *inter alia*, to medical and general science, researches and essays on the fibrinous constituents of the blood ; anæsthetics, including introduction of methylene bichloride, methylal, and ether spray ; original enquiries on nitrite of amyl,

with its introduction into medicine; reports on other bodies of the methyl and ethyl series; restoration of life after some forms of apparent death; muscular irritability after systemic death; the glandular theory of epidemic contagious diseases; intermittent pulse and palpitation; cardiac apnœa; lectures on experimental and practical medicine; the medical history of England; medical biographies; Hygeia, a city of health; Cantor lectures on alcohol; the vitality of the Jewish Race; and Diseases of modern life.

Of honorary distinctions, beyond those mentioned above, Dr. Richardson holds the following. M.A., St. Andrew's: Fellow of the Society of Scientific Medicine of Berlin: Pathological Society of Montreal: Philosophical Society of St. Andrew's: Philosophical Society of America: Imperial Leopold-Carolina Academy of Dresden: Physiological and Medical Academy of Milan: Odontological Society of London: Odontological Society of Pennsylvania: Gynœological Society of Philadelphia: Neurological Society of New York: Epidemiological Society of London: and Royal Historical Society of London. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (1865): Fellow of the Royal Society (1867), and Croonian Lecturer (1873): and Fellow of the Chemical Society (1874). He has been President and Lettsominian Lecturer of the Medical Society of London, and four times President of the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association, of which he was the founder.

Dr. Richardson is at present Honorary Physician to the Royal Literary Fund, to the Newspaper Press Fund, and to the Society of National Schoolmasters. He is President of the Medical Defence Association, President of the Council of the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association, and Assessor of the General Council of the University of St. Andrew's, to which last-named office he has been twice elected.

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Yours faithfully
Wm. F. Priestley

WILLIAM OVEREND PRIESTLEY, M.D.

Born near Leeds, Yorkshire, June 24th, 1827. Son of Joseph Priestley, Esq., grand-nephew of the celebrated Chemist, Joseph Priestley, LL.D. Educated at University of Edinburgh, and took degree M.D. in 1853. Besides other academic distinctions, he was Senate Gold Medallist at his graduation, this being the highest honour of the University, and awarded only for original researches. Settling in London as a Physician in 1856, he became one of the lecturers at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine. Somewhat later, he was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery at Middlesex Hospital; and in 1862 Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, London, which office he held until 1870, when he was appointed Consulting Physician to the Hospital; elected President of the Obstetrical Society 1875.

Dr. Priestley is a Member of, and one of the Examiners in, the Royal College of Surgeons, England; a Fellow of Royal College of Physicians, both in London and Edinburgh; a member of many learned societies, he has held the office of Examiner for the prescribed term of years both in the University of London and the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Priestley is the author of a work on the Development of the Gravid Uterus, and joint editor of Sir J. Y. Simpson's Obstetric works, and has written many papers on Natural History and Medicine. He is one of the Physicians-Accoucheur to H.R.H. the Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of Great Britain).

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William Farr

WILLIAM FARR, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., &c.

Was born November 30th, 1807, at Kenley, Shropshire. Educated at Dorrington and Shrewsbury. Entered the University of Paris 1829, and proceeded to the University of London 1831. Was appointed Compiler of Abstracts in Registrar-General's Office 1838, and organised there the Statistical Department, of which he continues to be the Superintendent. He assisted the Registrar-General in taking the Census in 1851, 1861 and 1871; was a member of the Royal Commission for Enquiring into the Sanitary Condition of the Army in India, in 1859; the author of the Introduction to the English Life Table, which was constructed under his direction, from the National Returns in the department. The logarithmic series of the Tables for single and joint lives (two males, male and female, and two females) were calculated and imprinted in papier-maché moulds for stereotyping from, by the Swedish Calculating Machine—the first real new work done by machinery of the kind.

In the Supplement to the Registrar-General's Thirty-fifth Report (1875) he discusses, and gives particulars of the returns of the numbers and causes of 12.772,609 deaths in the Districts of England and Wales.

Dr. Farr is the author of many contributions to medical journals, and "Annual Official Reports on the Public Health and the Causes of Death in England," 1837-75. Dr. Farr read a paper before the Royal Society in 1859, describing the method of constructing Life Tables, and was chosen a correspondent of the French Institute in May, 1872.

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Yours very sincerely
John Sherman

JOHN CLELAND, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

Born at Perth, on the 15th June, 1835; is the second son of the late John Cleland, Surgeon. He was educated in Edinburgh: began the study of Medicine in that University in 1851, graduated in 1856, and in the following year accepted the position of a Junior Demonstrator with the late Professor Goodsir. He continued in that position for four years, and then removed to Glasgow, to be Demonstrator with Professor Allen Thompson. In December, 1863, he was appointed by the Crown to the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway, which post he still holds. His principal writings have been of an Anatomical and Physiological character; but he has also from time to time contributed to the medical journals short notices on Pathological, Therapeutical and Surgical subjects.

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DR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

Is a native of Roxburghshire, in which county he was born in 1839, at Ancrum Craig, near Jedburgh. He received his Medical Education in the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1863. After devoting a year to the study of Medicine and Physiology in Germany and France, he was appointed Assistant to the Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, from which office he was transferred to the Chair of Physiology in King's College, London, in 1869. In 1871 he was appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of London, and in 1874 he was recalled to the University of Edinburgh, where he is now Professor of the Institutes of Medicine. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the author of numerous Memoirs on Physiological Subjects.

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at Gloucester Place
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Yours faithfully
Frederick J. Gant

FREDERICK JAMES GANT.

After a good preliminary education at King's College School, Mr. Gant entered on his professional studies at University College, and as the pupil of Dr. Quain he made such progress as to obtain honours in several classes, more particularly in Surgery, in which he has so well distinguished himself. To the renowned Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Sharpey, he became assistant as Curator of the Museum, an appointment which he held for some years. On the completion of his studies he at once offered himself for examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, and was admitted a Member May 18th, 1849, and a Fellow May 30th, 1861. In 1853, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, where he is now, and has been for many years, full Surgeon.

During the Crimean War, Mr. Gant volunteered, and was appointed Staff Civil Surgeon, serving both at Balaklava and in Scutari Hospitals. For these services he received the Medal and Clasp for Sebastopol, and was placed on the list for the Turkish Medal. On the close of the war, in 1856, he resumed his duties at the Royal Free Hospital.

Mr. Gant has been a valuable contributor to the advancement of Science by his numerous works, and papers published in the transactions of learned Societies of which he is a member, and in the Medical Journals ; one of his earliest works on the "Evil results of Overfeeding Cattle," a new pathological inquiry, relative to Prize Cattle exhibited at the Smithfield

Club in 1857, excited considerable attention, and has led in some measure to the present system of more moderate and gradual feeding of cattle.

His chief Surgical works are, "The Principles of Surgery, Clinical, Medical, and Operative," and more recently, "The Science and Practice of Surgery," an edition of which has since been published in America. Among his special contributions to Surgery may be mentioned, "Excision of the Joints, especially the Knee, Hip, and Elbow, in twenty Typical cases," published in the Transactions of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society; a subject of so much importance in these days of Conservative Surgery, that on his appointment as Lettsomian Lecturer, he selected it for his discourse (Excisional Surgery) before the Medical Society of London. The general character of Mr. Gant's labours has been to elucidate the more intimate relations and applications of Pathology to Surgery, as evinced not only in his larger works, but by the titles of most of his contributed papers, especially a series on "The Pathological Practice of Surgery" in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and another series, "What has Pathological Anatomy done for Medicine and Surgery?" in *The Lancet*. His most recent production, "A Guide to the Examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons," has done much to accomplish the Author's design—that of exhibiting what the College has done to sustain and extend the educational character of the profession, and to protect the just rights of the public in regard to the qualifications of men who are licensed to practice Surgery—while, to all who are preparing for the professional examinations at the College, a proper knowledge of the nature and direction of such examinations for the diplomas of Member and Fellow, cannot fail to be useful.

Mr. Gant, who is about fifty years of age, married a daughter of the late Richard Crawshay, Esq., of Ottershaw Park, Surrey.

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7 Gloucester Place
Portman Sq.re

DR. TILBURY FOX,

Born in 1836 at Broughton, Hants; son of a well-known provincial practitioner, Dr. L. Owen Fox, of same place. Educated at Christ's Hospital, and subsequently at University College, London. Graduated at University of London, obtaining at the M.B. the first place in Medicine, with the Scholarship and Gold Medal in that subject. Acquired a special taste for the study of Skin Diseases when attending the clinical teaching of Sir William Jenner on the subject at University College, and elected to devote himself to this department of Medicine; but, not seeing the way open at the time to consulting or special practice, went into general practice in partnership with Mr. Tapson, of Bayswater, on the introduction of Mr. Quain, F.R.S., whose House Surgeon he had been a little time before. After five years, he gave up general practice, having meantime devoted particular attention to the subject of Vegetable Parasitic Diseases, his observations being recorded in the work, "Skin Diseases of Parasitic Origin," published a little later.

Subsequently, Dr. Fox travelled in the East with the late Earl of Hopetoun, and enjoyed opportunities of seeing leprosy in its native *habitat*. He returned to England and commenced consulting practice, and as a specialist in the subject of dermatology.

Dr. Fox joined Mr. Erasmus Wilson in founding, with others, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin; and the establishment of this institution, with Mr. Wilson at its head, without doubt helped to incite the authorities of our General Hospitals to institute special departments for skin diseases;

indeed, this was one of its ostensible objects. Dr. Fox soon left St. John's to fill the post of Physician for Skin Diseases in Charing Cross Hospital, which was instituted, he having run Dr. Pollock very hard against the whole weight of the late Chief Baron's influence for the Assistant Physiciancy a little time before. On the death of Dr. Hillier, he was translated to the charge of the Skin Department of University College Hospital.

Dr. Tilbury Fox is the author of a standard work, "Skin Diseases, their Descriptive Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment," which has reached a third edition, and of which there are American and Italian reproductions; an Atlas of Skin Diseases, now in course of publication; various papers on Skin Subjects, in the *Medical Press;* joint author with Dr. Farquhar of "Scheme for obtaining a Better Knowlege of certain Endemic Skin Diseases of Hot Climates"; and of a subsequent report on the same subject.

Dr. Fox is a Fellow of College of Physicians, and Physician to the Department for Skin Diseases in University College Hospital, and is rapidly acquiring a very large consulting practice.

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46 Gloucester Place
Portman Sq.re W.

Henry Powers

HENRY POWER,

Senior Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Is the son of Lieut.-Col. John Francis Power, an old Peninsular Officer. He was born at Nantes, on the Loire, September, 1829, and received an interrupted education at Leamington, Whitby, Liverpool, and Cheltenham.

He was apprenticed to Mr. Wheeler, the Chairman of the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Society, in 1844, and at once entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1851, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital; in 1854, Lecturer on Anatomy; and in 1857, Lecturer on Physiology and Assistant Surgeon at that Hospital. In 1855, he graduated at the London University.

He was attached to St. George's for three years as Ophthalmic Surgeon, and in 1870 he was appointed Senior Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He has published a work entitled "Illustrations of the Principal Diseases of the Eye," and has edited the 6th, 7th, and 8th Editions of Carpenter's "Human Physiology"; translated Stricker's "Human and Comparative Physiology."

Bierstadt & Sayward
Photos

Yours truly
Sept 87

John Scott

JOHN CROFT F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Lecturer on Practical and Manipulative Surgery in its Medical College, Surgeon to the "Nightingale" Training School for Nurses, Cons. Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital, and Cons. Surgeon to the Royal Kent Dispensary. Was born 1833.

He is a son of Hugh and Maria Croft, and grandson of Gilmore Croft. The latter practised in the City, and afterwards at Hastings, dying 1824.

Mr. Croft commenced his Medical education at St. Thomas's Hospital in 1850. He was apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Evans, Surgeon, at Burwash, in Sussex. He obtained the Diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Society in the Autumn of 1854, and was soon after appointed House Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. At the expiration of six months, he was elected Assistant Surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital Ship "Dreadnought."

Mr. Croft obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons by Examination in 1859. In 1860 he left the "Dreadnought," and was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical College, and Surgical Registrar to the Hospital: he was also elected Surgeon to the Surrey Dispensary.

After resigning the Surgical Registrarship and the Dispensary appointment he was elected Resident Assistant Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, December 1st, 1863. He became Senior Assistant Surgeon January 1st, 1871, and was appointed Surgeon to the Hospital July 6th of the same year,

and in October of that year ceased to be Demonstrator of Anatomy, and became Lecturer on Practical and Manipulative Surgery.

Mr. Croft is a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, a Member of the Pathological, Clinical, and West Kent Medical and Chirurgical Societies, and a Member of the British Medical Association.

Author of articles—"Traumatic Fever," "Hectic Fever," and Management of Patients after Operations" in *Holme's System of Surgery*, "Delirium Tremens" (Surgical) in St. Thomas's Hospital Reports, N.S., Vol. I., "Inversion of the Bladder Cure," Vol. II., "Statistics of 2,401 cases of Hernia," Vol. III. "On Pirogoff's Operation at Anklejoint," *Lancet*, 1858; "Simple Fracture of Frontal Bone without Depression, Compression, Trephining and Removal of Large Coagulum—Cure," *Medical Times and Gazette*, 1857. "Pain in Orbit caused by a Concretion—Cured, &c., &c.

Andrew Wynter M.D.

ANDREW WYNTER, M.D.

Born at Bristol (St. George's). Late editor of the *British Medical Journal.* Took his degree of M.D. at St. Andrews, 1853, and became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1861. Author of "Curiosities of Civilisation," being Essays collected from the *Quarterly Review;** "Lunatic Asylums," *Quarterly Review*, 1857; "Brain Difficulties," *Edinburgh Review*, 1860; "Progress of Medicine and Surgery," *Edinburgh Review*, 1872; "The Borderlands of Insanity" *(Hardwick)*, 1875.

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* "We shall look in vain, for example, two centuries back, for anything like an equivalent to the volume before us. Some of the articles are mainly derived from observations made in the course of professional studies; others are at least cognate to the subjects which occupy a physician's hourly thoughts; all are more or less instructive as to certain phases of our civilisation, and the strange elements it holds in suspension. Some of the incidents are of unparalleled magnitude, quite as striking as anything contained in the wonder-books of our ancestors."—*Times.*

Barraud & Jerrard
Photos

46 Gloucester Place
Portman Sq.

Yours truly

George Southam

GEORGE SOUTHAM, F.R.C.S.

Born December 3rd, 1815, in Manchester, and received his medical education in that city, University College, London, and Paris. Elected a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1838, Fellow in 1853, and Member of the Council in 1873.

Mr. Southam was President of the Council of the British Medical Association from 1872 to 1875, and is now one of the Vice-Presidents. Senior Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and Professor of Surgery in the Owen's College, Manchester; Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, London: contributor of papers on "Elephantiasis," "Recto-vesical Lithotomy," "Arterio-venous Aneurism of the Scalp," and "Treatment of Aneurism by Pressure," in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; also of essays on "Ovariotomy," of which he was one of the earliest advocates; on "Cancer and its Treatment;" several papers on "Lithotomy," including one on "Spontaneous Fracture of Urinary Calculi," and various other Surgical subjects in the medical journals.

Yours very truly
Geo. J. Allman

GEORGE JAMES ALLMAN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., &c.

Born at Cork, 1812, educated at Belfast Academic Institution, and graduated in Arts and Medicine (1844) in the University of Dublin. In the same year was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in that University, when he relinquished all further thoughts of Medical practice. In 1855 he resigned that post, on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, which he held till 1870. Shortly after this, the Hon. Degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. In 1872 the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded him the Brisbane Prize, and in the following year a Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society of London. Was elected President of the Linnean Society 1874. He is one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland. Professor Allman's principal works are, a monograph of the Freshwater Polyzoa, fol. 1856, and a monograph of the Gymnoflastic Hydroids, fol. 1871-72, both published by the Ray Society.

Barnard & Serrard.
Photo.

Yours very truthfully
Ulysses S. Grant

GEORGE ROSS.

The subject of this memoir, was born at Stonehouse, on the 2nd of August, 1817. In 1832 he entered the medical profession as pupil to Mr. T. G. Phillips, of Albion Street, Hyde Park, and received his professional education at St. George's Hospital. At a very early age he showed a literary taste, and during his student-life contributed to various periodicals essays and poems, both conveying promise of future excellence. On leaving Mr. Phillips he went to reside with Mr. Asbury, at Enfield, in whose extensive practice he acquired a large amount of clinical experience. At that time typhus fever of an aggravated form appeared in the town. This brought out from Mr. Ross the first evidence of that thoughtful, earnest character, which distinguished his medical conduct, and resulted in those papers on Typhus Fever which appeared in *The Lancet* in 1842. These were followed by a series upon "Nutrition and Digestion," in which was establish the fact then in dispute, that lactic acid was found in the stomach, but not in the intestines. Pursuing this great field of scientific enquiry, he successively produced, in the same journal, papers on Albuminuria, Epidemic Influenza, and Cholera, in all which were shown great keenness of observation and independence of judgment.

About this period various questions, both of a political and domestic nature, were agitating the profession. Party-feeling was running strong in

the battle for rights which was then being inaugurated. Into this contest it was inevitable that a man of Dr. Ross' fervid nature must throw himself. An eager and impassioned eloquence, added to a recognised literary position, combined to draw him to the front as a leader in the debates of the "General Medical Protection Assembly," and when "The National Association" was formed, led to overtures to undertake the duties of Secretary. Over the professional interests which that society was established to advocate, he exercised, perhaps, a greater influence than any other individual of the period; advising the Government upon the measures then being legislated upon, and contributing all the political leaders which appeared in the *Medical Times*. In 1852 Dr. Ross, in conjunction with Mr. Yearsley, started the *Medical Circular*, of which, for many years, he was sole editor. It is impossible to instance here the varied subjects affecting the welfare of his profession which occupied his pen during his editorship of that journal. It was here that he ventilated the first idea of a Cottage Hospital—the principle being based upon the perfect isolation of types of disease, and the adaptation of hospitals to the necessities of small districts. The idea is in itself so simple and rational that the wonder is it remained so long unthought of. The general acceptance it has since obtained is now well known to the profession, although it is not so generally known in whose fertile brain it originated.

In 1854 Dr. Ross became a member of the Corporation of London; aiding in the various philanthropic and sanitary efforts which that great body was then advancing. As a member of the "Commission of Sewers" he took active part in the measures for improving the dwellings of the poor, the establishment of baths and wash-houses, and especially for bringing to a successful issue the project for covering Smithfield with a dead-meat market. When increasing professional engagements necessitated his withdrawal from the Corporation, the esteem in which his services had been held was testified by a handsome testimonial, presented by the Wardmote which he represented.

In 1869 Dr. Ross was appointed Medical Officer of Health for St. Giles' and Bloomsbury. It was an office for which he was peculiarly fitted. A man of indomitable energy, in heart a philanthropist, for years past an active sanitarian, he was by disposition and habit the right man for the place. The annual reports of this able and deep-thinking physician and sanitarian remain to show with what a large grasp he embraced his duties. For classification of disease, scientific research into causes, analysis of the march and rate of progress, and suggestions for amelioration, they remain unsurpassed. His hand was folding his last report for issue, when death overtook him. In that report he urges the authorities to help and encourage the poor to cultivate sweet-smelling plants, that the ozone evolved might aid to purify the close atmosphere in which their necessities force them to dwell, It is a simple incident, showing how, amidst large and important measures. his kindly heart thought of the poor; striving, in elevating the condition of their surroundings, to soften and add grace to their lives. As a leading sanitarian, he was consulted by the Government during the progress through the "House of Commons" of the Artizans' Dwellings Bill, and contributed, by his large experience and calm judgment, in smoothing many of the difficulties by which that measure was at first surrounded. The last act of his life was preparing a scheme for the application of that measure to the district under his charge. He has left to others the glory of completing what his whole life was spent in promoting.

Dr. Ross was a graduate of the University of St. Andrews, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh; M.R.C.S., Eng., &c. He was a member of the Charity Organization Society, and of the Commission of Sewers, Vice-President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, a member of the Civil Engineering Committee and of the Sanitary Sub-Committee of the International Exhibition of 1874, &c., &c. Besides the works already referred to, he was the author of a series of Annual Addresses to Medical Students, a treatise on "Diseases of the Skin," a paper on "Dwellings for the Working Classes," various æsthetical articles, essays and poems. He was, in fact, all his life

both a student and a man of work; a man of the age, and of whom the age has reason to be proud; a man always active in every movement of progress and philanthropy; ever aiding to promote the welfare of the masses; though dead, he yet speaketh. The grasp of his mind was broad and comprehensive; his perceptions keen, his judgment clear and decisive. Devotion to whatever he undertook, and indomitable energy in pursuing it, formed the basis of his character. Those only who knew him well could appreciate his large and versatile powers; whilst those who knew him best loved him most. Always a wise counsellor, a sympathising friend; a gentle teacher, ever ready to impart all he knew; good in all the relations of life: A true, earnest, Christian man; he has gone to his rest and his works do follow him.

Dr. Ross was married to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Hunter, Esq., who survives him.

Barraud & Jerrard
Photos.

31 Gloucester Place.
Portman Sq.re W.

John Edwin Sandys

DR. J. E. GRAY.

After more than fifty years of unremitting labour in the field of Natural History, Dr. John Edward Gray died the 7th March, at his residence, in the British Museum, aged seventy-five. Dr. Gray was one of a family of naturalists. His father, Samuel Frederick Gray, by the publication of 'The Natural Arrangement of British Plants,' was the first to introduce into this country Jussieu's method of classification as distinguished from that proposed by Linnæus; and his uncle, Dr. Edward Whittaker Gray, was also a botanist of eminence, and had the sole charge of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, which formed the nucleus of the present British Museum. His brother, the late George Robert Gray, was the author of many valuable publications on entomology and ornithology.

Dr. Gray, from his earliest youth, was endowed with a perseverance and energy of character that enabled him to master with facility every subject to which he directed his attention; and his faculty of classification, combined with great power of memory and quick insight into specific differences, gave him very early a high position among the naturalists of Europe. Intended originally for the medical profession, his innate tastes soon led him to adopt the career in which he became so distinguished, even if an extraordinary repugnance to scenes of pain, which his sympathising nature could never overcome, had not caused him to neglect a profession in which he might have become eminent. In 1821 he assisted his father in the work we have referred to; and soon afterwards his energy and intelligence recommended

him to the zealous men who were agitating the subject of the emancipation of the slaves. Into the attainment of this object he threw himself with his characteristic heartiness, visiting Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. In 1824 he was appointed, through the influence of the late John George Children, one of the assistants in the Natural History Department of the British Museum, having worked there for some time previously, assisting Dr. Leach in his labours. In 1826 he married the widow of his cousin, Francis Edward Gray, who survives him, and found in her a fitting help-mate to share and encourage him in all his undertakings. In the summer after his marriage, and for many following years, he made a practice of spending his vacations in visiting different places on the Continent where museums existed, making many warm and lasting friendships among the professors and others who shared his tastes and entered into his studies, making his observations and notes on whatever suggested itself as likely to be of value in the improvement of the national collection. In 1840, upon the retirement of Mr. Children, he was appointed to the post of Keeper of the Zoological Collection, and threw himself at once with ardour into the work of arranging the now magnificent collection in our National Museum. Those who are old enough to remember the confusion that reigned in the dark rooms of Montague House, where camelopards, crustaceæ, and corals were crowded together, can appreciate the changes effected under the superintendence of Dr. Gray. In this work he was ably seconded by his assistants. His brother George devoted himself to the ornithological order; the late Edward Doubleday and Mr. Frederick Smith to the lepidoptera and coleoptera, &c.; Dr. Baird, to conchology; and Dr. Günther, who succeeds him in his post, to ichthyology; and by their united efforts they have made the British Museum the noblest collection the world has ever seen.

Dr. Gray's energy and industry were inexhaustible and untiring. Hard work in whatever he undertook was his habit. For the first sixteen years after his appointment he resided chiefly at Blackheath, and in those days the stage-coach was the usual conveyance. After a busy day in the Museum, if he did not stay in town for the meeting of one or other of the Societies of which he was a member, he was in the habit of hurrying to catch the coach at Charing Cross; and then, while on the road, he would devour the

contents of some work that bore upon his researches, or engage in warm discussion upon the topics that were agitating people's minds, and, after a hasty dinner, he would set-to upon some work that he had in hand for publication. The number of papers, and other works of greater or less magnitude, published by him is immense, and attest his industry, research, and ability. He was pre-eminently a scientific naturalist as distinguished from a popular writer, and his work is, therefore, better known to students and professors than to the general reader.

In 1870 he was seized by paralysis, and lost the use of his right side; but in spite of this affliction, he never ceased to give evidence of his mental activity; and month after month the *Annals of Natural History* continued to be enriched by his contributions; and so late as January last he wrote a paper 'On the Madagascar River Hog, Potamochœrus,' and 'On the Skulls of Three Species of the Genus'; and in the June previously he published the list of seals and horses, sea lions and sea bears, in the British Museum, which forms a valuable monograph of all the known species.

A learned Correspondent writes :—

"Dr. Gray's untiring efforts were principally directed towards forming a zoological collection worthy of the country; and in this he succeeded so well, that he soon diverted the flow of foreign naturalists from Paris to London, the University of Munich conferring on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy for having formed the largest zoological collection in Europe. To insure its proper arrangement, he recommended the Trustees to publish printed systematic Catalogues. The later ones were not merely nominal lists, but contained descriptions of the objects, thus forming a series of handbooks that have much accelerated the progress of zoological science, and have rendered the collections more readily accessible to the student than in any other museum. If we understand by the old Linnæan school that class of naturalists whose knowledge ranges over many or all branches of Natural History, and who distinguish and arrange the objects rather with the aid of external than anatomical characters, Dr. Gray was one of the most eminent and, perhaps, the last of this school. The overwhelming material which he accumulated had to be arranged, and there remained no time for investigating all the details of internal structure. That his task

was a laborious one, may be seen from the amount of work published by him, the Catalogue of Scientific Papers published by the Royal Society containing not less than twenty-eight columns of titles of his papers, the number of which must considerably exceed one thousand."

In his private life Dr. Gray was distinguished by a generosity and integrity of mind that commanded the esteem of a large number of friends; and though, from his hatred of anything like sham and imposture, he may at times have expressed himself strongly and given pain, no one was ever more ready to do an act of kindness that condoned the offence he had given.